Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. MONDAY, MAY 23, 1808. [No. 2179.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,

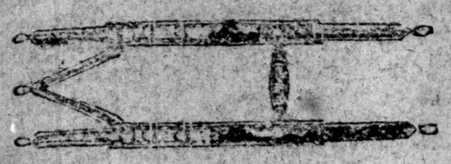
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Who esale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous te[illegible]

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner

NEPTUNE;

126 Tons burthen—For freight or passage

Apply to

Lewis Deblois.

May 6. d,

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

☞ *GREAT BARGAIN.*

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE leased to the Mr Wises is still for sale, well known by the name of "*Abingdon*," where the mansion house stands, directly opposite the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, containing four hundred and twenty two acres—the road from the contemplated bridge passes nearly through the centre of the estate—it may be purchased for cash or on a long credit, by paying a small part in hand—also about fifty acres adjoining, part of the same tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold on the same terms. A good and indisputable title will be made for both. The title papers may be seen by application to the subscriber, or *Robert I. Taylor*, Esquire, by whom every necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at private sale, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, before the coffee-house door, at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2. d

☞ The sale of the above property is necessarily postponed in consequence of the absence of *Robert I Taylor*, esq. until Monday the sixth day of June when it will positively take place as above, unless sold at private sale before.

B. DADE.

May 19.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named

BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS; About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince Gerge's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dtf.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late JUDGE JONES, are requested to make them known to me, that they may be adjusted and satisfactory arrangements made for their discharge. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of the sums which they owe.

The Houshold Furniture and Books of the deceased, will be sold at his late residence in this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June next. Eight months credit will be allowed to the purchasers for all sums exceeding five dollars, on their giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; and any just claim will be received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject, will be addressed to *Richmond*; or to *ISRAEL LACEY*, Esquire, of this county.

James Monroe,

Executor of *Joseph Jones*, sen. deceased.

Loudoun County, May 10—13. dt10thJe

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, on a credit of 60 days,

3 bales Mugga Mamoodies,
1 bale Beerboon Gurrahs,
6 bales Checks.

Philip G. Marsfteller.

May 20.

United States of America,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The United States of America, AGAINST A certain vessel called a schooner, known and distinguished by the name of the William and Mary, whereof John Spooner is master, her tackle apparel and furniture, } *In a case of Seizure & Libel within the Admiralty jurisdiction of the District Court of the U. States in and for the District of Columbia.*

IT IS ORDERED, BY the honorable *William Cranch*, Chief Judge of the District of Columbia, holding the District Court of the United States, in and for the District aforesaid, That Saturday the fourth day of June, 1808, be and the same is hereby appointed for the trial of the said schooner at the court house in the town of Alexandria in the District aforesaid, before a special session of the said Court, then and there to be holden—and that the substance of the said Libel filed against the said schooner, together with this order be published fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house in the town of Alexandria and also at the coffee house in the said town.

G. Deneale,

Clk. Dist. Ct. Dis. Columbia.

The libel in the above case charges in substance,

1st. That the above mentioned Schooner, called the William and Mary, John Spooner, master, wholly owned by citizens and inhabitants of the United States, did, after the passing and due promulgation of a certain act of Congress, passed on the 9th day of January, 1808, entitled, "An act, supplementary to the act, entitled "An act, laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," that is to say, on or about the day of April, 1808 depart, without any clearance or permit, from a certain port of the United States, that is to say, from a creek emptying into the river Potomac, called Neabsco-Creek, navigable from the sea by vessels of ten tons burthen and upwards, within the collection district of Alexandria, and so departing from Neabscof Creek as aforesaid, did proceed and arrive at some other port or place without the limits of the said collection district of Alexandria, and as yet unknown to the party proponent; contrary to the force and effect of the said act of Congress.

2d. That the said schooner, on or about the day of April, 1808, did proceed from a port or place within the United States, to the party proponent as yet unknown, to some foreign port or place, to the party proponent as yet unknown; contrary to the force and effect of the said act.

3d. That the said Schooner, on or about the day of April, 1808, did trade with some other ship or vessel, to the party proponent as yet unknown; contrary to the force and effect of the said act of Congress.

4th. That the said Schooner, on or about the day of April, 1808, did put on board of some other ship or vessel, to the party proponent as yet unknown, certain goods, wares and merchandize of domestic growth or manufacture; contrary to the form and effect of the said act of Congress.

5th. That the said schooner, for the causes aforesaid, was on or about the day of April, 1808, upon a water navigable from the sea by vessels of ten tons burthen and upwards, that is to say, upon the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia, and within the proper cognizance of the said court, as a court of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, seized by Charles Simms, esquire, collector, as forfeited to the United States.

G. DENEALE, *Clk.*

Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.

May 19 eo4thJe

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

FOR SALE,

22 puncheons of Rum
20 hhds excellent molasses
1000 bushels coarse salt, just received per brig Mercury from Barbadoes,

AND FOR SALE BY

Jonah Thompson & Son, and Cuthbert Powell.

May 2. d1weo3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandsia, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed notes negetiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lease on the premises.

John C. Vowell,
William Ladd, } *Trustees.*

May 20 d

Fort Warburton Packet.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has equipped the above Packet in a very elegant manner, and will sail from Rickett's and Newton's wharf for Fort Warburton, every morning at 8 o'clock, and return to Alexandria in the afternoon.—The Packet will be constantly supplied with a choice collection of stores for the entertainment of passengers, and every exertion used to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

1500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese
200 bush. of seed potatoes.
Lemons in boxes.
Excellent Herrings in barrels.

☞ Groceries as usual.

May 18. d3t* ctf.

LANDING,

FROM SCHOONER TRAVELLER,

FOR SALE BY

Lawrason & Fowle,

50 crates well assorted Crockery Ware
50 3d Mould Candles
30 kegs of first quality Butter
40 tons Plaister Paris
10 M. Merchantable Lumber

May 18. eo6t

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

☞ *New-York Lottery.*

AT the close of the 18th day's drawing, the wheel had gained 14,730 dollars, and all the capital prizes undrawn.

Present price of tickets *Nine Dollars.*

☞ A few tickets, warranted undrawn on the 18th day, for sale at

R, Gray's Book-Store.

May 9.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	Per.	Prices Dolls.	Cts.	D.	C.
Bread, Ship	100lb.	2	50		
Navy		3			
Pilot		4	50		
Crackers		5			
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	12	—		
Bacon	lb.		10		
Butter for export			26		29
Coffee, West India			18		20
Cotton			20		25
Chocolate			17		19
Candles Mould			16		18
Dipt			45		50
Spermaceti			12½		14
Cheese, American			*none*		
English					
Duck, Best Russia	bolts	25			
Fish, Salmon	bbl.		*none*		
Herrings		3	50	4	
Mackrel		7			
Shad		7			
Flax Seed				*no sale.*	
Flour Superfine		3	75		
Fine		3	52		
Middlings		2	75		
Grain, Indian Corn	bus.		40		42
Wheat			70		
Rye			50		
Barley		1			
Oats			42		
Hides, Spanish	lb.		10		12
Hemp, Russia,	cwt.	200			
Common,		200		230	
Hogslard	lb.		10		12
Iron	ton	125	130		
Leather, Sole	lb.		20		22
Lime	bbl.	2	25		
Limes		5			
Lemons, box		6			
Lumber	100ft.				
Oak timber and scantling		5		7	
Pine scantling		2		3	
Boards 4-4		1	70		
—— 5-4		2	10		
White do. common 4-4		1	50		
do. clean 4-4		2	20		
Shingles, Jump. 24 in. M.		4	50		
Common		3	50		
Cypress 24		3			
Do. 18		2			
Staves hhd.		28			
bl.		20			
bl Red Oak		16			
hhd. do.		9			
Meal	bus.		50		
Molasses	gal.		45		50
Nankeens	piece		90		
Pork prime	bbl.	16		18	
Cargo		15		16	
Southern 2d qual.		15		16	
Plaister Paris c. pr. ton		5		6	
Do. retail		8			
Piemento			25		
Pepper			20		22
Porter, American	doz.	2	25		
London				*none*	
Rice	100lbs.	6			
Soap, Amer. white	lb. *dull*		8		10
Do. brown			9		
Castile			15		17
Salt-Petre, refined			31		
Not refined			20		25
Spirits	gall.				
Brandy cognac 4th	proof		160		170
French			115		130
Rum Jam. 4th do		1	10	1	15
Antigua 2d			85		90
Gin, Holland,			125		
American			48		52
Whiskey			38		40
Sugar H. white	100lb	11	50	12	
Do. brown		9	50	10	
Candy white		13			
Do. brown		11			
Muscovado 1st qual.		9	50	10	50
Do. 2d do.		8		9	
Do 3d do.		7		8	
Loaf	lb.		19		22
St. Ubes Salt	bus.	75	80		
Lisbon		50	55		
Cadiz		55	60	*plenty.*	
Liverpool blown		50	60		
Do. coarse		50	60		
Turks Island		75	80		
Isle of May		75	80		
Liverpool fine sack		3	50		
Shot pattent	cwt.	16			
Sheetings, Russia	piece	22			
Steel blistered	cwt.	8	66		
Crowley		17		18	
Teas, Y. Hyson	lb		100		110
Imperial		1	75	1	85
Tallow, Amer.			16	*scarce*	
Wax Bees			37½		
Wines, Madeira	pipe	260		300	
Lisbon	gal.	1	25	1	33
Sherry		1	50	1	75
Teneriffe			80	1	20
Claret	doz.	8		12	
Malaga	gal.		95	1	
Port		1	50	*scarce.*	
Tin, in boxes		19		20	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	98pr.ct.
Potomac do	90
Marine Insurance	80unet.
Little River Turnpike	80 do.
Potomac Bridge Shares	par.

Exchange on London, par. to 1 pr. ct. adv.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

[As we mean to make the late letter of John Quincy Adams, the subject of particular criticism in a series of numbers, in which we shall consider the writer in his double capacity of an honorable senator and a professor of rhetoric, we begin, as in fairness we ought, with publishing the letter itself.]

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

I have received from one of my friends in Boston, a copy of a printed pamphlet from Mr. Pickering to the governor of the commonwealth, intended for communication to the legislature of the state, during their session, recently concluded. But this object not having been accomplished, it appears to have been published by some friend of the writer, whose inducement is stated, no doubt truly, to have been the importance of the matter discussed in it, and the high respectability of the author.

The subjects of this letter are the embargo, and the differences in controversy between our country and Great Britain—subjects upon which it is my misfortune, in the discharge of my duties as a senator of the U S. to differ from the opinions of my colleague. The place where the question upon the first of them, in common with others of great national concern, was between him and me, in our official capacities, a proper object of discussion, was the senate of the union. There, it was discussed; and, as far as the constitutional authority of that body extended, there it was decided. Having obtained alike the concurrence of the other branch of the national legislature, and the approbation of the president, it became the law of the land, and, as such, I have considered it entitled to the respect and obedience of every virtuous citizen.

From these decisions, however, the letter in question is to be considered in the nature of an appeal; in the first instance, to our common constituents, the legislature of the state—and in the second, by the publication, to the people. To both these tribunals I shall always hold myself accountable for every act of my public life. Yet, were my own character alone implicated in the course which has in this instance been pursued, I should have forborne all notice of the proceeding and have left my conduct in this, as in other cases, to the candor and discretion of my country.

But to this species of appeal, thus conducted, there are some objections on constitutional grounds, which I deem it my duty to mention for the consideration of the public. On a statement of circumstances attending a very important act of national legislation, a statement which the writer undoubtedly believed to be true, but which comes from only one side of the question, and which I expect to prove in the most essential points erroneous, the writer, with the most animated tone of energy, calls for the *interposition* of the commercial states, and asserts that "nothing but their sense, clearly and emphatically expressed, will save them from ruin." This solemn and alarming invocation is addressed to the legislature of Massachusetts, at so late a period of their session, that had it been received by them, they must have been compelled either to act upon the views of this representation, without hearing the counter statement of the other state, or seemingly to disregard the pressing interest of their constituents, by neglecting an admonition of the most serious complexion. Considering the application as a precedent, its tendency is dangerous to the public. For, on the first supposition, that the legislature had been precipitated to an act on the spur of such an instigation, they must have acted on imperfect information, and under an excitement, not remarkably adapted to the composure of safe deliberation. On the second, they would have been exposed to unjust imputations, which, at the eve of an election, might have operated in the most inequitable manner upon the characters of individual members.

The interposition of one or more state legislatures, to control the exercise of the powers vested by the general constitution in the congress of the U. S. is at least of questionable policy. The views of a state legislature are naturally and properly limited, in a considerable degree, to the particular interests of the state. The very object and formation of the *national* deliberative assemblies, was for the compromise and conciliation of the interests of all—of the whole nation. If the appeal from the regular, legitimate measures of the body where the whole nation is represented, be proper to one state legislature, it must be so to another. If the commercial states are called to interpose on one hand, will not the agricultural states be with equal propriety summoned to interpose on the other? If the east is stimulated against the west, and the northern and southern sections are urged into collisions with each other, by appeals from the acts of congress to the respective states, *in what are these appeals to end.*

It is undoubtedly the right, and may often become the duty of a state legislature, to address that of the nation with the expression of its wishes, in regard to interests peculiarly concerning the state itself. Nor shall I question the right of every member of the federative compact to declare its own sense of measures interesting to the nation at large. But whenever the case occurs that this sense should be "clearly and emphatically" expressed, it ought surely to be predicated upon a full and impartial consideration of the whole subject—not under the stimulus of a one-sided representation—far less upon the impulse of conjectures and suspicions. It is not through the medium of personal sensibility, nor of party bias, nor of professional occupation, nor of geographical position, that *the whole truth* can be discerned, of questions involving the rights and interests of this extensive union —— When their discussion is urged upon a state legislature, the first call upon its member should be to cast all their feelings and interests as the citizens of a single state, into the common stock of the national concern.

Should the occurrence upon which an appeal is made from the councils of the nation to those of a single state, be one upon which the representation of the state had been divided, and the member who found himself in the minority felt impelled by a sense of duty to invoke the interposition of his constituents it would seem that, both in justice to them, and in candor to his colleague, some notice of such intention should be given to him, that he too might be prepared to exhibit his views of the subject upon which the difference of opinion had taken place; or, at least, that the resort should be had at such a period of time as would leave it within the reach of possibility for his representations to be received by the common constituents, before they would be compelled to decide on the merits of the case.

The fairness and propriety of this course of proceeding must be so obvious, that it is difficult to conceive of the propriety of any other. Yet it presents another inconvenience which must necessarily result from this practice of appellate legislation. When one of the senators from a state proclaims to his constituents that a particular measure or system of measures which has received the vote and support of his colleague are pernicious and destructive to those interests which both are bound by the most sacred of ties, with zeal and fidelity to promote, the denunciation of the measures amount to little less than the denunciation of the man. The advocate of a policy thus reprobated must feel himself summoned by every motive of self-defence to vindicate his conduct; and if his general sense of his official duties would blind him to the industrious devotion of his whole time to the public business of the session, the hours which he might be forced to employ for his own justification, would of course be deducted from the discharge of his more regular and appropriate functions. Should these occasions frequently recur, they could not fail to interfere with the due performance of the public business. Nor can I forbear to remark the tendency of such antagonizing appeals to distract the councils of the state in its own legislature, to destroy its influence, and expose it to derision in the presence of its sister states, and to produce between the colleagues themselves mutual asperities and rancors, until the great concerns of the nation would degenerate into the puny controversies of personal altercation.

It is therefore with extreme reluctance that I enter upon this discussion. In developing my own views and principles which have governed my conduct in relation to our affairs, and particularly to the embargo, some very material differences in point of fact as well as of opinion, will be found between my statements and those of the letter, which alone can apologise for this. They will not, I trust, be deemed in any degree disrespectful to the writer. Far more pleasing would it have been to me, could that honest and anxious pursuit of the policy best calculated to promote the honor and welfare of our country, which, I trust, is felt with equal ardor by us both, have resulted in the same opinions, and have given them the vigor and liberality of conduct and of sentiment due from associates in the same public charge, towards each other, necessary to their individual reputation—to their common influence, and to their public usefulness. In our republican government, where the power of the nation consists alone in the sympathies of opinion, this reciprocal deference, this open-hearted imputation of honest intentions, is the only adamant at once attractive and impenetrable, that can bear, unshattered, all the thunder of foreign hostility. Ever since I have had the honor of a seat in the national councils, I have extended it to every department of the government. However differing in my conclusions, upon questions of the highest moment, from any other man, of whatever party, I have never, upon suspicion, imputed his conduct to corruption. If this confidence argues ignorance of public affairs, to that ignorance I must plead guilty. I know, indeed, enough of human nature to be sensible that vigilance at all times, and that suspicion may occasionally become necessary, upon the conduct of men in power. But I know as well that confidence is the only cement of an elective government. Election is the very test of confidence, and its periodical return is the constitutional check upon its abuse; of which the electors must of course be the sole judges. For the exercise of power, where man is free, confidence is indispensible—and when it once totally fails —when the men to whom the people have committed the application of their force, for their benefit, are to be presumed the vilest of mankind, the very foundation of the social compact must be dissolved.—— Towards the gentleman whose official station results from the confidence of the same legislature, by whose appointment I have the honor of holding a similar trust, I have thought this confidence peculiarly due from me, nor should I now notice his letter, notwithstanding the disapprobation it so obviously implies at the course which I have pursued in relation to the subject of which it treats, did it not appear to me calculated to produce upon the public mind, impressions unfavorable to the rights and interests of the nation.

Having understood that a motion in the senate of Massachusetts was made by you, requesting the governor to transmit Mr. Pickering's letter to the legislature, together with such communications relating to public affairs, as he might have received from me, I avail myself of that circumstance, and of the friendship which has so long subsisted between us, to take the liberty of addressing this letter, intended for publication, to you. Very few of the facts which I shall state will rest upon information peculiar to myself—most of them will stand upon the basis of official documents, or of public and undisputed notoriety. For my opinions, though fully persuaded that even where differing from your own, they will meet with a fair and liberal judge in you, yet of the public I ask neither favor nor indulgence. Pretending to no extraordinary credit from the authority of his writer, I am sensible they must fall by their weakness, or stand by their own strength.

The first remark which obtrudes itself upon the mind, on the perusal of Mr. Pickering's letter is, that in enumerating all the *pretences* (for he thinks there are no causes) for the embargo, and for a war with Great Britain he has to all, omitted the British orders of council of November 11, 1807; those orders, under which millions of the property of our fellow citizens are now detained in British hands, or confiscated to British captors; under which ten fold as many millions of the same property would have been at this moment in the same predicament, had they not been saved from exposure by the embargo; those orders which if once submitted to and carried to the extent of their principles, would not have left an inch of American canvas upon the ocean, but under British liscence and British taxation. An attentive reader of the letter, without other information would not even suspect their existence. They are, indeed, in one or two passages, faintly and darkly alluded to under the justifying description of "the orders of the British government, *retaliating* the French imperial decree:" but as cause for the embargo, or as possible causes or even *pretences* of war with Great Britain, are not only unnoticed, but their very existence is by direct implication denied.

It is indeed true that these orders were not officially communicated with the president's message recommending the embargo. They had not been officially received; but they were announced in several paragraphs, from London and Liverpool newspapers of the 10th, 11th, and 12th of November, which appeared in the National Intelligencer of the 13th December, the day upon which the embargo message was sent to Congress. The British government had taken care that they should not be authentically known before their time—for this very same newspaper which

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Gave this unofficial notice of these orders, announced also the departure of Mr. Rose, upon a special mission to the United States.—And we now know that of these all devouring instruments of rapine, Mr. Rose was not even informed. His mission was professedly a mission of conciliation and reparation, for a flagrant—enormous—acknowledged outrage. But he was not sent with these orders of council in his hands. His text was the disavowal of Admiral Berkely's conduct. The commentary was to be discovered on another page of the British ministerial policy. On the face of Mr. Rose's instructions, these orders of council were as invisible as they are on that of Mr. Pickering's letter.

They were not merely without official authenticity. Rumors had for several weeks been in circulation, derived from English prints, & from private correspondences, that such orders were to issue, and no inconsiderable pains were taken to discredit the fact.—Assurances were given that there was reason to believe no such orders to be contemplated. Suspicion was lulled by declarations equivalent nearly to a positive denial! and these opinions were continued for weeks after the embargo was laid, until Mr. Erskine received instructions to make the official communication of the orders themselves, in their proper shape to our government.

Yet, although thus authenticated, and even although thus in some sort denied, the probability of the circumstances under which they were announced, and the sweeping tendency of their effects, formed to my understanding a powerful motive, and, together with the papers sent by the president, and his express recommendation a decisive one, for assenting to the embargo. As a precautionary measure, I believe it would rescue an immense property from depredation if the orders should prove authentic. If the alarm was groundless it must be very soon disproved and the embargo might be removed with the danger.

The omission of all notice of these facts in the pressing enquiries "why the embargo was laid?" is the more surprising, because they are of all the facts the most material upon a fair and impartial examination of the expediency of that act, when it passed—and because these orders, together with the subsequent "retaliating decrees" of France and Spain, have furnished the very reasons upon which I have acquiesced in its continuance to this day. If duly weighed, they will save us the trouble of resorting to jealousies of secret corruption, and the imaginary terror of Napoleon for the real cause of the embargo.—These are fictions of foreign invention. The French emperor had *not* declared that he would have no neutrals—he had *not* required that our ports should be shut against British commerce;—but the orders of council, *if submitted to, would have degraded us to the condition of colonies*—if resisted, would have fattened the wolves of plunder with our spoils.—The embargo was the only shelter from the tempest——the last refuge of our violated peace.

[To be continued]

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

CHARLESTON, *May 13.*

A gentleman (passenger in the schooner White, arrived on Wednesday last from the Havanna) informs, that the schooner — Spalding from Baltimore for Havanna, in ballast, with a licence from the American government, fell in with a fleet of Spanish drogers, under convoy of some gun boats, on the 25th inst. a few miles from Havanna; one of the gun boats fired on captain Spalding, who having a gun on board fired it to leeward. The gun boat immediately boarded the schooner, and put the captain, supercargo and crew in irons. The same night the Spaniards, from mismanagement, lost the schooner on shore, about 15 miles from Havanna where she was totally lost. The crew were then marched with their hands tied behind them, amidst the insulting scoffs of the populace, to Havanna; and put on board the guard ship, where they all, except the supercargo, remained confined when the Whim sailed. The Spaniards pretended to justify their conduct, by stating the schooner to be a pirate, having a gun on board. The supercargo was liberated, through the interference of Mr. Barker, of Baltimore.

A brig from Baltimore for this port, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, was blown off, and put into Bermuda in distress, where she was left on the 14th April. Flour plenty at Bermuda, at 12 dollars, corn 2 dollars.

Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.
January 30. eotf

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, May 23.

Mr. Snowden,

I AM not a little surprised at the supineness of our citizens to one of their principal interests, in not coming forward and immediately filling up the subscription for the Turnpike and Bridge Stock—they with alacrity took a great part of the Washington Bridge Stock, and they well know that the business will be only half done, should we fail to compleat the chain of communication intended by these objects; but I have never found them deficient when properly addressed by influential characters; for which purpose I propose that the citizens generally, be waited on and the subject properly laid down, by persons of information, and see what can be effected in that way—certainly 400 shares of 50 dollars each, might be raised from the following classes, viz.

Shipping interest,	$100
Shops, Stores and Taverns,	100
Mechanics,	100
Lawyers, &c.	100

Without this can be done, we shall have near two miles additional road to the Great Bridge, and this of the worst kind Hoping this may awake the attention of some—

I am, &c.

NEARCUT.

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomews, to a mercantile house in New York, dated May 5, 1808.

"I am this day informed from Antigua, that the governor has forbid the Americans collecting any old debts—or any shipments being made on their account. You may rely on the information being correct."

"*St Croix April* 29 1808.

"General Harcourt, our new governor, arrived yesterday, and this day assumed the government of the island.

Several merchant ships have arrived from England, laden with provisions, cloathing, and plantation necessaries, which relieve our present wants and remove our apprehensions of future scarcity."

A letter from Eastport, dated the 10th inst. says: "There were entered at the custom-house in Passamaquoddy, from the 2d to 7th May, from different ports of the U. S. 19,000 barrels of flour, 2,700 do pork and beef, 1,700 do. bread, 8,059 do. naval stores, 4,500 bushels corn, besides great quantities of butter, lard, &c."

Our mercantile friends will remember that about two years since, the price of American flour in Great Britan was considerably diminished by the importation of wheat from France to the latter country, *in neutral vessels* Lately a bill was passed in England, permitting provision to be imported from countries at *war with Great Britan in vessels of any flag*. If the French government should *foolishly* permit the farmers of that country to export their surplus provisions to England, some people will look *very wise*.

[*Norfolk Ledger.*]

Evasion of the Embargo Law.—Among other modes of evading the embargo restrictions, the following is said to have been adopted on the north western boundary of Vermont. "A hill is selected, which stands on the boundary line of Vermont and Lower Canada—On the top a slight building is erected in which barrels, pipes and other articles, are deposited. The construction of the house is such, that on the removal of a stone or piece of wood, the whole edifice with its contents immediately falls on the British territory, by which means, although apparently accidental, the laws are evaded and speculators to a large amount made by the execution of the scheme. [*Boston Gaz.*]

OF SPAIN.—What is to be the future condition of Spain, may be judged of from what has taken place with respect to the other friends of France. We are inclined to think the reign of the new king will be of short duration, unless, indeed, he is destined to be united by marriage to the Bonaparte family.

That the Prince of Peace, who has acted, for ten years, as the pack-horse of French plots and intrigues against his country, was really guilty of a conspiracy with the British government is incredible. A plot was however necessary to countenance the military occupation and the plunder of an ally, whilst its armies have been sent to fight the battles of France, against an hitherto more independent nation, SWEDEN. Of the cause of the revolution in Spain, there is less doubt, than of the real incidents upon which it was made to turn. We had lately been informed of a plot of the young king against his parents, of his contrition and consequent forgiveness. It was followed by a personal correspondence, between him and Bonaparte, and the conferring of honors by the latter. If this discord were a French experiment upon the state of parties, it may be looked upon as the forerunner of the abdication of the late monarch, and the signal for the approach of the French troops, who have inundated the kingdom. The fate of the Prince of Peace, whose avarice and insolence, equalled only by the obscurity of his origin, and the rapidity with which his criminal condescensions raised him above the proudest grandees, will be scarcely regretted by Spaniards, who are alive to the injuries of their country.

In one respect, important consequences may flow to us from what has happened. The American subjects of Spain, for many years past, ready to throw off their connection, and only waiting a convenient occasion, may feel their pride conspiring with the laxity of the rein held over them, to discard the settlement of the government at Madrid, whatever it may happen to be. We look upon what has already taken place there, as only initiatory of another change.

To the agitation of the people of South America, may be added the impulse of their rulers, whose interest and ambition may be better promoted by fanning the flame of rebellion, than by acquiescing in the new order of things, which would displace them. [*North American.*

A letter has been addressed to the merchants at Lloyd's Coffee-House, by Dr. Ralph Cuming, of the Naval Hospital at Antigua, dated 24th Oct. 1807, on the subject of a cure of the Yellow Fever. We extract (says a London editor) the following passages:

"I have discovered, that sponging the head, body and limbs of a patient, on the first attack of fever, with rum, or other ardent spirit, is the most effectual remedy which can be used. The principle on which it acts is evaporation, and the degree of cold produced will be in ratio proportionate to the strength or volatility of the spirit employed. It has a two fold effect; at the same time that it refrigerates the almost burning body, it excites by its stimulant effect on the skin, the perspiratory organs into action, and soon produces perspiration. All the naval surgeons who have visited English harbors, and have had the fever on board their ships, have used remedy recommended by me, and are delighted with its speedy and salutary effects; from whom, as well as myself, documents have been transmitted to government."

The doctor afterwards directs, "that when a person is seized with pains in the head, and with a hot skin, &c. in tropical countries, he is to be stripped naked, exposed to the action of the air, and to be sponged all over with spirits, until the skin is cold, not suffering the pulse to fall below sixty; he then is to be put to bed, and to have a purge and an opening injection, or clyster. As often as the fever returns, the sponging with spirit is to be resorted to. Bleeding, in proportion to the strength of the patient, will be necessary, which should never be deferred twenty-four hours after the first attack." The doctor adds, "I hope, after this information, that people destined to the West Indies, will leave home with greater fortitude, and not waste their money on the quackeries of the day, and fill their trunks with yellow fever remedies. When the skin is moist, and perspiration flows freely, the spirit is no longer to be used: after the perspiration has flowed some time, which may be supported by lemon, grass-mint, or common tea, the cure is to be completed by an infusion of quassia or decoction of bark, and former habits will by degrees be returned to."

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

IN this hour of calamity, when honest industrious individuals, with full granaries of the products of the earth, are compelled to give up to the hammer the fruits of their labor for the small pittance they may produce, the spirit of benevolence and the pious mandates of the religion of our Lord, combine in requiring the helping hand of man to man—But alas! that demon avarice, forbids the benign operation of this delightful influence. It drives on the devils it possesses to the basest acts of rapine and plunder—destroying without remorse the distressed, and thus augmenting the heavy calamity with which it has pleased the Almighty to visit our offending nation.

This train of reflection has been induced by the perusal of a letter from the east to my neighbor, whose father emigrated some years ago from Massachusetts to this country.—After the sale, by the sheriff, of the personal property of the debtor, the officer granted one week for the redemption of the articles sold—the oppressed father of a large family had large enough of the staple commodity to discharge the debt, had it been practicable during the embargo to have sold the same for a tolerable price.—Frustrated in every effort to sell, he was advised to apply to one of those many-shavers who infest our country in every direction.

There being no other alternative, he made the application accordingly, accompanied by his friend, better versed in such traffic than himself.

The money was readily granted, but on terms so extravagant that it was decided by the unfortunate sufferer to submit to the first sacrifice, rather than adopt the proposed expedient of relief.—This transaction was soon buzzed about the town—it produced a sensation of indignation which terminated in a preparation of tar and feathers—Luckily the magistrates interfered, which suspended the first attack; and before the preparation was made for the second the shaver escaped, leaving his wife and children behind.—It is said they are to follow with all the moveables, and that Shylock means to locate himself in some milder clime.

This is the first instance since the war, were a coat of tar and feathers was deemed appropriate by general assent; the interference of the magistrates is much reprobated. The embargo will work wonder on this side the Atlantic, however it may operate on the other side, if it change the sordid into the benevolent.

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.

May 20 dlm

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,
Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays:
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale.

Whereas *James Lawrason* and *Thomah Moore*, have inserted in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, an advertisement in the following words:—

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Henry Moore* to the subscribers, made for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from the said Henry Moore to Richard Veitch, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the first day of June next, at the dwelling house of *Cleon Moore*, Esquire, that Lot or piece of Ground in the town of Alexandria, with the House and Improvements thereon, on which the said Cleon Moore now resides.—This Lot is handsomely situated and in a healthy part of the town, it fronts on St. Asaph street the distance of 40 feet, and with that width runs back westwardly 123 feet 5 inches.—These premises will be sold subject to a ground rent which will be made known at the time of sale.

J. Lawrason,
Thomas Moore, } *Trustees.*

May 2. law4w

I do hereby forewarn the said Trustees from exposing the said property for sale according to their advertisement, as I am well advised they have now no right to sell the same by virtue of the said deed: All persons are therefore cautioned against bidding for the said property, as the said Trustees by the same advice cannot give a title to the same.—That the said Richard Veitch must have his redress in equity as in case of a mortgage.

Henry Moore.

May 21. eod3t

TO RENT,
A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to
Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.
January 19. 3aw

The American Artillerists Companion,
OR
ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillary of the U. S.
No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years pas have acquired throughout the United States celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speeck, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of showing the *mild* yet *powerul* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance han the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy ly was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 23, 1806.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Henry Moore* to the subscribers, made for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from the said Henry Moore to Richard Veitch, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the first day o June next, at the dwelling house of *Cleon Moore*, Esquire, that Lot or piece of Ground in the town of Alexandria, with the House and Improvements thereon, on which the said Cleon Moore now resides.—This Lot is handsomely situated and in a healthy part of the town, it fronts on St. Asaph street the distance of 40 feet, and with that width runs back westwardly 123 feet 5 inches.—These premises will be sold subject to a ground rent which will be made known at the time of sale.

J. Lawrason, } *Trustees.*
Thomas Moore, }

May 2. law4w

Lawrason & Fowle

HAVE FOR SALE,

300 kegs White Lead ground in oil, containing halves, qaurters and eights of a cwt each.

25 tons St. Petersburg Hemp,
50 bolts Russia, } DUCK.
50 do. Raven }
70 bags Pepper,
30 do. Pimento,
200 sacks blown Salt
2000 sides red soal leather
15 pipes Holland Gin
2 do. French Brandy
100 bbls. N. E Rum
250 boxes brown Soap
30 do. mould Candles
70 do. Chocolate
7 cases Cotton Cards
50 boxes Cod Fish
50 quintals do.
5 chests Young Hyson Tea
20 casks Cheese.
20 bbls. Mackarel.

May 2. law4w

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY

May 11.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETST *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled.
chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Buscllos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, orimston's spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

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